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By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq*;

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To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

Mr. STONECASTLE,

YOU gave us last Week a Letter upon the Comparison of a great Author *with himself*, in which the Examples were taken from Mr. POPE's Improvements of his *Essay on Man*. There is another Sort of Comparison to be made in Reading, and that is between *different Authors*, when they either write upon the same or similar Subjects, the same or similar Persons, or even upon Subjects or Persons that may be brought together only to shew the Disparity. If I send you a few Instances of some of *these Kinds*, I hope they will be equally acceptable to others as your last was to me.

M. BOSSUET, Bishop of *Meaux*, whom VOLTAIRE calls the *only eloquent Frenchman*, expresses himself thus of OLIVER CROMWELL, in his Funeral Oration upon Queen HENRIETTA MARIA, Widow of King CHARLES the First of *England*.

'There arose a Man of an incredible *Depth of Mind*, equally an *able Politician* and a *refin'd Hypocrite*, capable at once of *undertaking* and *concealing* every Thing, alike active and indefatigable in *Peace* and *in War*, who LEFT NOTHING TO FORTUNE that he could wrest from her either by *Council* or *Foresight*; upon the whole, so always *vigilant* and *ready*, that he never let slip an *Opportunity* that came in his Way; and, in short, one of those turbulent and audacious Spirits that seem born to *change the World*.'

Another French Writer, M. COURTIN, in his Account of his own Embassy to *England*, has the following Strokes upon the same Character.

'He was *gentle* or *cruel* just as his Interests required. He had neither Faith in *Religion*, Sincerity in his *Words*, nor Fidelity to his *Friends*, any farther than as the Appearance of those Virtues might serve to *aggrandize himself*. He knew better than any Man in the World how to *counterfeit* the Grimaces and Ways of Address among the *false Devotees*, and could hide an unbounded *Ambition* under the most humble and popular *Manners*. He had, in a sovereign Degree, all the Qualities of a *great Politician*, and wanted nothing in his *Fortune* but to have acquired it by *better Means*, to have *lived longer*, and to have *left a Son* worthy to succeed him.'

With these two foreign *Draughts* I would place in Comparison a Part of our own Lord *Clarendon's*, who was by Principle an Enemy of the *Protector*.

'He was one of those Men—*whom his very Enemies could not condemn without commending him at the same Time* (1) for he could never have done half that Mischief without *great Parts* of Courage, Industry, and Judgment. He must have had a *wonderful Understanding* in the Natures and Humours of Men, and as great a Dexterity in applying them; who, from a private and obscure Birth, tho' of good Family, without Interest or Estate, Alliance or Friendship, could *raise himself* to such a Height, and compound and knead such *opposite* and *contradictory* Tempers, Humours, and Interests, into a Consistence, that contributed to his Designs, and to their own Destruction; whilst himself grew insensibly powerful enough to *cut off those* by whom he had climbed, in the Instant that they projected to demolish their own Building. What was said of CINNA, may be very justly said of him: *He attempted those Things, which no good Man durst have ventured on; and atchieved those, in which none but a valiant and great Man could have succeeded.* (2) Without doubt, no Man with more *Wickedness* ever attempted any Thing, or brought to pass what he desired more wickedly, more in the Face and Contempt of Religion and moral Honesty: Yet Wickedness as great as his could never have accomplished Designs without the Assistance of a *great Spirit*, an admirable *Circumspection* and *Sagacity*, and a most magnanimous *Resolution*.

'When he first appeared in the Parliament, he seem'd to have a *Person* in no Degree gracious, no Ornament of *Discourse*, none of those *Talents* which use to conciliate the Affections of the Standers-by: Yet, as he grew into Place and Authority, his Parts seem'd to be *raised*, as if he had *concealed* Faculties, till he had occasion to *use* them; and, when he was to act the Part of a *great Man*, he did it without any Indecency, notwithstanding the Want of Custom.'

Directly opposite to BOSSUET's Thought, when he says that CROMWELL left nothing to Fortune, is that which *Quintus Curtius* puts into the Mouth of *Gasidemus*, when he was carrying to Execution by Order of *Darius*, for having told him the Truth a little too freely upon the Subject of *Alexander*.

'I have a Man ready to revenge my Death. He *against whom* I have given you such good Councils, will himself do me Justice for the Contempt you have put on them; and you, in whom the *sovereign Power* has made so sudden a Change, shall afford this Lesson to Posterity, That when Men once *give themselves up to Fortune*, they in a Manner forget their own Nature.(3)

The Extent of the *Roman Power* in the Days of AUGUSTUS was certainly very great, and we meet with very elevated Thoughts upon this Grandure in both the *Orators* and *Poets*. VIRGIL's Thought is very much admired. I shall give it in the Earl of *Lauderdale's* Translation, having no other at present by me,

Let others better liquid Metals mould,
Give seeming Life to Marble and to Gold;
Some better plead at Bar, or know the Skies,
Describe the Heav'ns, and when Stars fall and rise:
(4) Ye *Romans*, learn the Art to *govern* well,
Give *Peace*, make *War*; in Arts like these excel;
Spare those who *yield*, *chastise* who dare *rebel*.

OVID has several Thoughts upon this Subject, a few of which I shall here set down.

(5) When JOVE look'd down from his Imperial Throne,
Nothing on Earth he saw that was not *Roman*.

And again in the same Book;

(6) By *certain Bounds* are other Realms confin'd;
Rome and *the World* their *common Limits* bind.

This Line also is a Translation from Him.

(7) CÆSAR has ALL beneath exalted JOVE:

We have in History two more antient Conspirators against their Country than OLIVER CROMWELL, who may very well be compar'd with him for Design, tho' not for Success. The Men I mean are CATILINE and Count WALLESTEIN: And what is remarkable of each of these is, that the World was obliged with his particular History by a *contemporary Writer*, each one of the best in his respective Age. SALLUST says somewhat like what follows of CATILINE, for I have not Mr. GORDON's late Translation.

'His *Abilities*, both of Body and Mind, were great; but his *Disposition* was evil and corrupt. From his earliest Age, *Seditions*, *Murthers*, *Rapines*, and *civil Discords* were his Pleasures; and in these he exercised his riper Youth. His *Body* was patient of Hunger, Cold, and Watching, beyond the Reach of human Belief. His *Mind* was daring, subtle, and various. He could *counterfeit* and *dissemble* deeply. Greedy he was of *other Men's* Goods, prodigal of *his own*, in *Lust* insatiable. He had *Eloquence* enough, but little *Wisdom*. His vast Mind was ever reaching after Things that were *immoderate*, *incredible*, and superlatively *difficult*.'

SARAZIN, who wrote the *History of Walleficin's Conspiracy*, gives this Description of his *Person* and *Genius*.

'ALBERT WALLESTEIN had a bold and elevated *Genius*, but restless and turbulent. He was tall and vigorous, with more of *Majesty* than *Agreement* in his Countenance. He was naturally very *sober*, sleeping little, always employ'd, bearing easily Cold and Hunger, shuning Pleasures, and overcoming the Inconveniences of both *Youth* and *old Age* by Temperance and Exercise. He spoke little, thought much, wrote himself all his Affairs; was valiant and judicious in *War*; admirable in raising and subsisting of *Armies*; severe in *punishing* the Soldiers, prodigal in *rewarding* with Choice and Design; always firm against *Misfortune*; courteous under *Necessity*, at other Times proud, fierce, ambitious without Measure, envious of another's Glory, jealous of his own, implacable in Hatred, cruel in Vengeance, prompt to Passion, a Lover of Magnificence, Ostentation, and Novelty; extravagant *in Appearance*, but doing nothing without Design, and never wanting a Pretence of the *public Good*, tho' all his Views were to the Increase of his *own Fortune*; contemning *Religion*, which he made subservient to *Policy*; artful as could possibly be, and principally in seeming *disinterested*: As to the Rest, most *curious* and *penetrating* into the Designs of others, *cautious* in conducting *his own*, *dextrous* in concealing them, and by so much the more impenetrable as he affected in public *Candour* and *Liberty*, and in every one else censured *Dissimulation*, tho' he practised it himself upon all Occasions.'

I could wish we had a Character of KOULI KAN drawn up by a Hand equally able and well informed, as I cannot but think he must have *many Qualities* resembling at least those of CROMWELL. In the mean time give me Leave to add to what I have collected of the *latter*, tho' somewhat out of its Place, what Mr. WARBURTON says of him in one of the *Notes* your Correspondent of last Week mentions.

'CROMWELL seems to be distinguish'd in the most eminent Manner, with regard to his *Abilities*, from all other great and wicked Men, who have overturn'd the Liberties of their Country. The Times in which others succeeded in this Attempt were such as saw the Spirit of Liberty *suppress'd* and *stifled*, by a general Luxury and Venality: But CROMWELL subdued his Country when this Spirit was at *its Height*, by a successful Struggle against Court Oppression, and while it was conducted and supported by a Set of the *greatest Genius's* for Government the World ever saw embark'd together in one common Cause.'

I will close this Letter, which I apprehend is already full long, with another *poetical Compari on*. It is between two *Epitaphs*, which I have attempted from the *French*. The first is for a very young Virgin, who it seems was a *great Beauty*, and had a mighty Knack, in the Lover's Dialect, at setting Mankind *in a Flame*.

I.

Some Folks may question for what Reason
The *Destinies*, so out of Season,
Have made this Maid expire:
But They may urge this fair Pretence,
Such Eyes had they not taken hence,
The *World had been on Fire*.

(1) *Quos vituperare ne inimici quidem possunt, nisi ut simul laudent.*

(2) *Ausum eum, quæ nemo auderet bonus; perfecisse, quæ a nullo, nisi fortissimo, perfici possent.*

(3) *Homines, cum se permisere Fortunæ, etiam Naturam dedisce re.*

(4) *Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento:*
Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacique imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis, & debellare superbos. Æn. VI.

(5) *Jupiter arce sua totum cum spectat in orbem,*
Nil nisi Romanum, quod tueatur, habet. Fast. I.

(6) *Gentibus est aliis tellus data limite certo:*
Romana spatium est Urbis & Orbis idem. Ib.

(7) *Quodcunque est alto sub Jove, Cæsar habet.*

The other is for an *Old Man*, whom DEATH had spared to the full Age of *a Hundred*,

II.

Good Paſſenger, to raiſe thy Glory,
Expect not here a tedious Story,
Of Vanity the Savour:
Judge from the *Complaiſance of Death*,
How *laſt* he was to ſtop my Breath,
How much I *liv'd in Favour*.

Your's, &c. P. K.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Petersburg, March 10. The 8th Inſtant his Excellency the Lord Tyrawley ſet out from this City, and lay that Night at the Country Houſe of Mr. Wolff, the Britiſh Conſul, from whence he proceeded on his Journey the next Day. We read, with great Surprize, in ſeveral Foreign Gazettes, that 30 or 40,000 Troops of this Empire are on their March through Poland for Germany; whereas there are no Diſpoſitions made for the March of any Troops except the 12,000 Men which the Empreſs is oblig'd to furniſh to the King of Great Britain: The Generals that are to command theſe Troops are not yet nominated, nor will be, 'till the Return of a Courier diſpatch'd to London.

Petersburg, March 9. The laſt Poſt from Germany brought the Miniſtry ſome Letters from Venice, relating to the preſent Diſpoſitions of that Republick, who ſeems reſolved to take her Meaſures, according to the Turn Affairs may take in the North.

Lisbon, Feb. 24. The Fernambuca Fleet, conſiſting of 2 Men of War and 22 Merchant Ships, is ſafely arriv'd here. Its Cargo conſiſts of 27,108,962 in Specie, and 15928 Octaves of Gold-Duſt, for the King; and for the Merchants 225,987,208 in Specie, 33323 Octaves of Gold-Duſt, 1505 Octaves in Ingots, and 350 wrought, 6628 Cheſts of Sugar, 7840 Quintls of Fernamboca Wood, 2101 Rolls of Tobacco, &c.

Ghent, March 15. The 21ſt Inſtant they began to open the Sluices at Nieuport, in order to ſecure that Place from any Surprize; and we hear from Oſtend, that they were preparing to do the ſame.

Bruſſels, March 25. A Report prevails again here, that the Hanoverians left in this Country, and ſix Battalions of National Troops, are to be ſent away to the Lower Rhine, in order to enable the Duke of Aremberg to make Head againſt Marſhal Maillebois.

Turin, March 6. The Spaniards continue to advance on the Side of Oneglia; upon which, his Majeſty has order'd ſome Regular Troops that Way. According to the beſt Accounts we have been able to obtain, the Enemy has already receiv'd great Reinforcements, and are in Expectation of greater; notwithſtanding which, if we have the Succours we expect from the Auſtrians, and out of Switzerland, we make no great Doubt of ſupporting ourſelves againſt all the Efforts of the Allies; tho' it is ſaid, they will make much greater this Campaign than they did the laſt.

Rome, March 13. We have juſt receiv'd Advice, that the whole Spaniſh Army have begun their March towards Perouſa and Foligno, from whence they will, in all Appearance, proceed into Romagna.

Genoa, March 15. We have Advice from Oneglia, that they are gathering up a great Quantity of Forage for the Spaniſh Cavalry, who are hourly expected there from Nice. Two Detachments have been ſent out from Oneglia and Port-Maurice, and have taken the Rout of Jaglia and Gaſtli, while a third Detachment from Alberga is advancing towards Pieva, in order to make two ſeparate Attacks upon the Piedmonteſe, who have intrench'd themſelves in the Valley of Maro. Theſe Troops have provided themſelves with Axes, and other Inſtruments fit for felling Trees and pulling down Houſes; ſo that, we preſume, they have Orders to ruin ſuch Villages where Inhabitants make any Reſiſtance. The Bedford and Dartmouth, Engliſh Men of War, arriv'd here a few Days ago from Port-Mahon, where they left Admiral Rowley cleaning his Fleet.

Bohemia, March 18. Upon Advice that General Count Grüne had begun his March, and that a large Detachment of his Army was already arriv'd at Nocera, Prince Lobkowitz, who is at Lobeth, call'd a Grand Council of War the 14th Inſtant, in which it was reſolv'd to bring the Army to Forlimpopoli, and there intrench it, until he ſhou'd the Reinforcements expected from Germany, which, according to the laſt Advices from Vienna, conſiſt of above 8000 Men including Recruits: A Reſolution was likewiſe taken in that Council to form a large Magazine at Faenza and another in this City. Count Groſſi is gone to Turin, to negotiate the King of Sardinia with the Diſpoſitions made by Prince Lobkowitz. We hear that the Auſtrian Huſſars have ſet Fire to their Magazines at Fano, after carrying off as much of the Proviſions and Forage as they conveniently could.

Breſlau, March 17. This Day the King arriv'd here, and will ſet out in a few Days to join his Army, which is order'd to aſſemble in the Upper Sileſia. This Army will conſiſt of about 70,000 Men this Campaign.

Prague, March 17. The 15th Inſtant Baron d'Erthal, Miniſter from the Elector of Mentz, perform'd the Ceremony of notifying the Emperor's Death to the Regency of this Kingdom, and then invited them to ſend Deputies to the approaching Election on the Part of the Kingdom and Electorate of Bohemia. This Miniſter ſet out Yeſterday for Vienna.

Munich, March 18. It is now reported, that tho' the Count de Loos has had divers Conferences with our Miniſtry, he has not yet made any Propoſitions for an Accommodation with the Court of Vienna, becauſe he waited for the Arrival of the Baron de Droſt, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Cologne; but as this Miniſter is come at laſt, it is not doubted but the Commiſſion which he and the Count de Loos are charged with, will ſoon be open'd: In the mean Time the Court has given freſh Aſſurances to the French, Pruſſian, Palatine and Heſſian Miniſters, that the Elector, our Sovereign, will never come to any Accommodation unleſs his Allies be included in it.

Dresden, March 20. A Body of 6000 Men are order'd to be ready to march upon the firſt Notice, and 'tis thought they are deſtin'd for the Rhine, purſuant to the fifth Article of the Treaty of Warſaw.

Vienna, March 20. The Grand Duke and Prince Charles of Lorrain ſet out Yeſterday with a numerous Retinue, in order to meet the Princeſs Charlotte of Lorrain in the Upper Stiria, and conduct her hither. Upon the Invitation given by the Elector of Mentz to ſend Deputies for Bohemia at the approaching Dyet of Election, the Queen has order'd the Miniſters appointed for this Purpoſe to get ready their Equipages.

Berlin, March 20. All our Letters from Sileſia aſſure, that there is no ſuch Thing as an Epidemical Diſtemper in that Province, nor in the Army, and that the Diſeaſes rife there are nothing but Colds and Fevers, common in this Seaſon.

Augsburg, March 21. We ſee here Copies of a Circular Reſcript addreſs'd to the Bavarian Miniſters at foreign Courts, and tho' it is dated the 30th of January, it was not made publick 'till within theſe few Days. Among other Things it touches upon the *Negotiations at Hanau*.

Munich, March 22. It is currently reported that the Elector our Sovereign will make the Campaign, and that the Veldt Marſhal Count Seckendorff, who reſign'd his Poſt of General in Chief, will command the Army under his Electoral Highneſs. A few Days ſince there was a Skirmiſh on the Side of Vilshofen, where a Body of 500 Auſtrians attack'd a Poſt guarded by the Heſſians, but were repuls'd with Loſs.

Mentz, March 24. The French quarter'd in this Territory are intrenching themſelves on the Rhine, below this City, and employ a great Number of Peaſants in making two Heads of Bridges at the Villages of Mondach and Hexheim, and a third at Coſtheim on the Mayn, within a ſmall Diſtance of this City. The Elector our Sovereign, in order to give Marſhal Maillebois Satisfaction, about the Peaſants of the Rhingau that fir'd upon the French, reſolved to ſend him the Guilty, who were 15 in Number, leaving their Fate in his Hands. As ſoon as thoſe poor Wretches arrived at Hoechſt, they were told that they ſhould be all hang'd; however, they are permitted to caſt Lots for only three of them to be executed; but when this was done, the French General pardon'd all the 15, and bid them go home, acquaint their Countrymen with the Affair, and exhort them to behave better for the future. All the Inhabitants of the Rhingau are to be diſarm'd.

Mentz, March 25. In order to content Marſhal Maillebois as much as poſſible, the Elector has iſſued a Proclamation, enjoining all the Bailiffs of this Electorate to diſarm the Peaſants in their reſpective Diſtricts, and bring their Arms to this City, where they are to be laid up in a Magazine appointed for the Purpoſe. Marſhal Maillebois ſeems to be ſatisfy'd now.

Frankfort, March 25. The French Army reſum'd its March the 22d Inſtant, and advanced within a ſmall Diſtance of the Lahne. Marſhal Maillebois has fixed his Head Quarters at Idſtein: His Troops are diſtributed in the Towns and Villages of the Counties of Naſſau-Dietz, Idſtein, Weilbourg and Ufingen, and have extended themſelves beyond this laſt Place towards Wetzlaer, occupying likewiſe the Town of Weilbourg on the Lahne. The laſt Column of the Corps brought from the Moſelle by General Lowendahl, paſs'd the Mayn the 23d Inſtant at Flechenheim, going to join the French Army, which, we are aſſured, will paſs the Lahne after this Junction. We hear that the Army of the Allies is ſtill behind that River.

The following is Marſhal Maillebois's Anſwer to the Repreſentations contain'd in the Memoria, deliver'd to him ſometime ſince, in the Name of the Electoral Circle of the Rhine.

'Marſhal Maillebois thought he had no reaſon to expect the Requiſition made the 22d of February laſt by his Electoral Highneſs of Mentz, in the Name of the Electoral Circle of the Rhine, aſſembled at Francfort; and though he has nothing to alledge in anſwer to it, but the ſame Reaſons which he already imparted, and that theſe Reaſons are grown ſtronger by the Enemy's own Conduct, and that of their Allies, he nevertheleſs ſent for freſh Orders from his Court, which he has juſt receiv'd to the following Purpoſe.

'Juſtice and the Reaſon of War equally authoriz'd the King not to abandon his Allies. They have claim'd his Majeſty's Aſſiſtance, and they ſhall be ſuccour'd by him, as long as they want it. The only Way to cauſe the Armies of France to retire, is to make their Abode in Germany needleſs.

'But inſtead of doing this, the Auſtrian General thought fit to proclaim, that he would treat the Dominions of the Elector Palatine, whereſoever ſituated, as an Enemy's Country: He has been as good as his Word, and the People of this Ally of France call out for Vengeance for it.

'If the Empire adopts a Neutrality, Why ſhould ſome Circles pretend a Right to favour one Party more than the other? The Electoral Circle require no Terms, lay no Conſtraint on the Troops of the Queen of Hungary and her Allies. Do the States of the Circle, in inviting them to come, and ſuffering them, want to excite them to Hoſtilities, and favour the Ruin of the Houſe of Bavaria and its Allies, in order to encreaſe the Troubles in the Empire, and ſo put Peace and good Order at a greater Diſtance than ever?

'As for the Payment of the Subſiſtence furniſh'd to the King's Troops by the Electoral Circle, the Aſſurances given by his Majeſty announce his Juſtice, as well as the Regard due to Neutrality and Alliances in Force.'

Francfort, March 28. No Alteration is yet made in the Poſition of the French Army, except that Marſhal Maillebois has caus'd ſeveral Detachments to draw nearer the Lahne, and taken Poſſeſſion of Runkel, Vilmar, Zoltzen, and ſome other Poſts. The Head Quarters of that Army are at Ober-Urſel, and Count Lowendahl lies at Idſtein.

Paris, March 22. The King has declar'd, by his Miniſters at ſeveral Courts, 'That if the King of Pruſſia's Dominions ſhould be invaded on any Side whatſoever, upon Account of the Engagements that Prince has contracted by the Treaty of Francfort, his Majeſty would continue the War againſt the Queen of Hungary until his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould be fully indemnified for his Loſſes, at that Princeſs's Expence.' A Courier is arrived here from Munich, with the Renewal of the Conventions between this Crown and the Houſe of Bavaria.

Paris, March 23. The King's Departure for Flanders is put off to the Beginning of May. The Prince of Conti is not yet ſet out for the Army in Germany; It is ſaid he will go away this Week, but that is not very certain. An Edict is juſt regiſter'd by the Parliament, for creating Inſpectors and Comptrollers of the Maſters and Wardens in the ſeveral Corporations of Merchants, Manufacturers, Artificers, &c. which new Regulation will bring in yearly ten Millions to the King.

Paris, March 26. The Prince of Conti's Field-Equipages ſet out this Day for Germany, and his Serene Highneſs will follow them very ſpeedily. It is reckon'd there will be in the Grand Army in Flanders 24 Lieutenant-Generals, and 48 Major Generals, &c.

Briers, March 26. The Elector our Sovereign having been lately tamper'd with by certain Powers, his Electoral Highneſs has at laſt declar'd to them, that it is in vain to hope to make him ſwerve from the ſtrict Neutrality he has reſolv'd to obſerve in the preſent Troubles.

Ghent, March 28. We have Advice from Liſle, that Marſhal Count Saxe arriv'd there the 26th Inſtant, and that he was to go this Day, or To-morrow, to Valenciennes, to give Orders for aſſembling the Army, which is to rendezvous between that Town and Maubeuge,

None but Militia will be left at Liſle and the other neighbouring Towns, the Regular Troops therein having Orders to join the Army.

Duſſeldorf, March 30. The Army of the Allies is very advantageouſly poſted behind the Lahne, the Duke of Aremberg having put Troops at the Places where the French might attempt the Paſſage of that River. The Dutch Troops, whoſe Quarters are at Limbourg, have planted their Artillery on three Hills, which command the oppoſite Shore of the Lahne. The Duke of Aremberg has made ſome other Diſpoſitions, which ſhew that he has no mind to run any farther from the French.

Hanau, March 31. According to our laſt Advices from Mentz, it appears a Thing certain, that the French are about to make themſelves Maſters of that City. We are aſſured here, that the ſole Reaſon of putting off our Declaration of War againſt a certain Power is, that from a Paper delivered to our Miniſter at that Court, it very clearly appears, a Reſolution has been taken to declare War againſt us, which is what we had rather they ſhould do. There is great Reaſon to believe that the French have a Mind to ſend a great Corps of Huſſars and Dragoons thro' the Country of Heſſe, into the Electorate of Hanover, while the M. Maillebois holds the Duke of Aremberg in Play.

Hague, March 31. By the Letters from the Rhine, which came in pretty late this Afternoon, we find that Marſhal Maillebois's Army is 47,000 ſtrong.

Hague, April 1. We hear, that beſides the King of Great Britain and the States-General, to whom the Grand Signor has wrote about his Mediation between the Chriſtian Powers, his Highneſs has ſent Letters on the ſame Subject to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the Queen of Hungary, the King and Republick of Poland, the Kings of France, Sweden and the Two Sicilies, and the Republick of Venice.

Utrecht, April 2. The laſt Letters from Francfort make mention of a Skirmiſh near Weilbourg between ſome Troops of the Allies and the French; and they add, that the latter ſent to Hoechſt, on the 27th Inſtant, about 20 Waggons full of wounded Men.

We hear from Sileſia, that the King of Pruſſia arriv'd at Neiſs the 24th Inſtant, N. S.

From the London Gazette.

Mentz, March 27, *N. S.* M. de Agion, who is here on the Part of M. de Maillebois, (in the Abſence of M. de Biondel the French Miniſter) has been at Court this Afternoon, and demanded peremptorily, that the Fortreſs of Konigltein ſhould be immediately deliver'd up to the French, threatning, in caſe of Refuſal, that they will take it by Force, declare War openly againſt the Elector, put his Country under Contributions, and blockade the Town of Mentz in Form. To this the Elector has taken the Reſolution to declare, that he will not deliver up his Fortreſs, but abide the laſt Extremity, appealing to the Empire, and to the Neutrality ſtipulated for his Country, which he has hitherto religiouſly obſerved. The French have begun to ſet up a Bridge of Boats below this Town at Biberich, ſo that we are blockaded on all Sides, and in a kind of Priſon at large in this Town.

LONDON.

Orders are iſſued out at the War-Office for a Draught to be made of ten Men out of every Troop of Horſe, and the like Number out of every Company of Foot now in England, in order to be ſent to Flanders.

The Rev. Dr. Shipley, Prebendary of Wincheſter, is appointed Chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland, and is to attend his Royal Highneſs abroad.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint William Amot, Eſq; to be Captain of a Company in Colonel Fleming's Regiment of Foot.

On Saturday laſt his Majeſty's Ship the Glouceſter, of 50 Guns, rebuilt at Mr. Wheatſon's Dock, was launch'd from thence, and is order'd to be rigg'd with all Expedition.

We hear that Henry Legge, Eſq; will be appointed one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, in the room of Sir John Philipps, Bart. who reſign'd on Friday ſe'nnight.

And that John Philipſon, Eſq; will ſucceed the former as Surveyor of his Majeſty's Woods South of Trent.

The Lords of the Treaſury have appointed Mr. Leeke to be Riding-Officer of the Cuſtoms for the County of Southampton, in the room of Mr. Phanton, who has reſign'd.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Captain Policarpus Taylor to be Captain of the Foy Man of War, a forty Gun Ship, lately rebuilt at Hull in Yorkſhire.

Sunday eight Tranſports fell down the River with Stores for Jamaica; they are to proceed with all Expedition to Spithead, from whence they are to go, under Convoy of five Men of War, for that Iſland.

We hear that Marſhal Belleiſle will reſide at the late Dutcheſs of Northumberland's Houſe at Windſor, on his Parole of Honour, where he is to be at his own Expence, and be allow'd to go ten Miles round that Town, except on the London Side, where he is to come no more than five.

We hear from Hereford, that the Mayor and Corporation of that City have unanimouſly elected the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford to be their High Steward, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, lately deceaſed.

Laſt Week Mr. Thomas Bigg, one of the Surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, reſign'd his Place, and made the Houſe a Preſent of 100 l.

Serjeant-Major Howard, of the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, is appointed Provoſt-Marſhal, in the room of Capt. Dodd, who died lately at the Savoy.

On Sunday Mr. Whinnell, an eminent Importer of Brandies, and Dealer in Wines, at Rotherhithe, was married, at St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, Southwark, to Miſs Mould, Daughter of Mr. Mould, a wealthy Diſtiller of the ſame Place, an agreeable young Lady with a Fortune of 5000 l.

Laſt Monday Mr. Winterbottom, an eminent Woodmonger at Limehouſe, was married at that Church to Miſs Roſe, Daughter of Mr. Roſe, a wealthy Canterbury Factor of Wanſtead in Eſſex; a beautiful young Lady with a Fortune of 6000 l.

Laſt Week died at the Bath Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart. who was elected Member of Parliament for Lancaſter in the ſecond Parliament of King George I. and which Corporation he repreſented ever ſince. He married, July 1723, the Lady Elizabeth, Daughter of William late Duke of Devonſhire, (by Rachel, Daughter of William Lord Ruſſel, and Siſter to Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford) by whom he had one Son, William, now a Minor, under the Tuition of the Rev. Mr. Haygarth, at Fulham, who ſucceeds him in Honour and Eſtate.

On Tueſday died at her Houſe in Pall-Mall, the Hon. Mrs. Hanger, a Maiden Lady, Siſter to the Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Colraine.

Thurſday ſe'nnight died, at Newmarket in Cambridgeſhire, Edward Maderton, of Maderton-Hall in the County of Huntingdon, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſs'd of 1800 l. per Annum.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight died Mr. Henry Stracey, formerly an eminent Haberdaſher in Watling-Street, and late Clerk of the Turnpikes for the Eſſex Road.

Letters from Bruſſels adviſe, that a few Days ago died there the Rev. Mr. Siſſon, Chaplain to Brigadier Handaſyd's Regiment.

A few Days ſince died at Edinburgh Mr. Peter Roſs, of Invernethy, Advocate, a Gentleman of fine Qualifications, and defervedly lamented.

Monday Morning the Corpſe of Sir William Chapple, Knt. one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, was carried from his Houſe in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields to his Seat at Woneriſh, near Guilford in Surrey, in order to be interr'd in the Pariſh Church there. He was made a Serjeant at Law at a publick Call the laſt Day of April 1723, and not long afterwards one of his Majeſty's Serjeants, and ſoon after he had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on him, and in the Year 1729 he was made Chief Juſtice of North-Wales, and, the 16th of June 1737, one of the Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench.

The Rev. Mr. Dowding is appointed by the Truſtees Preacher of the Chapel at Tunbridge Wells, vacant by the Reſignation of the Rev. Mr. Elton, who is preſented to the Living of Trotſcliff in Kent.

Wedneſday ſe'nnight the Aſſizes ended at the Caſtle at Cambridge, for that County, when the two following Priſoners were capitally convicted, viz. William Gurner, for Sheep-Stealing, and Francis Knight, a Soldier, for a Robbery on the Highway, and they are order'd for Execution next Saturday.

Monday Richard Cooper was committed to Newgate by Sir George Champion, Knt. for robbing Sir Gregory Page's Lady on Blackheath, of twelve Guineas and a half, about three Weeks ago: As likewiſe for robbing another Lady about a Week ago at the ſame Place.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight John Curley, James Newland and Charles Barker, were committed to the Gatehouſe (after an Examination of four Hours, by Sir Thomas De Veil) the two firſt for enliſting ſeveral of the Subjects of his Majeſty of Great Britain for Foreign Service, to wit, for the French King; and the other (being a Subject of Great Britain) for ſuffering himſelf to be enliſted and retain'd for that Foreign Prince, without a Licence, or Sign Manual, from his Majeſty firſt had and obtain'd. They are committed for farther Examination.

We hear from Cadiz, that a Squadron of ſeven French Men of War that lie there, are preparing to ſet ſail for Martinico, and that they will go in Company of three Spaniſh Men of War, who carry a great many Hands above their Complement, in order to mann the Spaniſh Ships of War at the Havannah, that they may be able to return to Europe.

The Old Noll Privateer, Capt. Powell, has taken and carried into Liverpool La Ville de Nantz, Capt. Dudoigt, of and for Nantz, from St. Domingo, laden with 430 Hogſheads of Sugar, five Tons of Indigo, ſome Hides, &c.

Wedneſday ſe'nnight the Mary, Ahire, of Jerſey, from Guernſey, with Port Wine, arriv'd at Weymouth; the Maſter reports, that the Norton Privateer, of the ſame Place, carried into Guernſey, on Sunday laſt, a French Martinico Ship, of about 200 Tons, laden with Sugar and Indigo.

The Oſwego, ——; from Carolina, was taken in her Paſſage by a French Privateer, and on the 17th Inſtant was retaken by his Majeſty's Ship the Bridgewater, who has ſent her into Portſmouth.

The St. Peter, from San Domingo for Nantz, with 220 Tons of Sugar, 20 Tons of Indigo, and a conſiderable Quantity of Cotton, is taken by the Great Britain Privateer, and carried into Falmouth.

The Chateau Dogger, a Privateer of Dunkirk, Capt. Norbert Kemperick (a Dutchman) of 12 Carriage and eight Swivel Guns, and 86 Men, is taken by the Wager Man of War, and ſent into Yarmouth.

Another French Privateer, Name and Force unknown, is taken by the Falcon Man of War, and ſent into Harwich.

The Sutherland Privateer, Capt. Sutherland, has taken and carried into Dover a Daniſh Ship, bound to France, laden with Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Iron, Planks, Maſts, &c.

The Bell Frigate, Starkey, from St. Kitt's, for London, with 600 Hogſheads of Sugar, is taken and carried into St. Malo. Another Engliſh Ship, call'd the Induſtry, is carried into the ſame Place.

The Queen of Hungary, Faulkner, from Philadelphia for London, is taken and carried into St. Malo.

The Britannia, Griffiths, from New York for London, is taken by a French Privateer, and was carried into Bayonne the 2d Inſtant.

The Endeavour, Bourke, from Madeira for London, was taken the 11th Inſtant within half a Mile of Beachy, by a French Dogger Privateer of 10 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, and 130 Men, who carried her into Boulogne.

The Advice Boat, from Jamaica, for London, who brought the Account of the Hurricane at that Iſland, is taken by the French, and carried into Granville.

Letters from Jamaica bring Advice, that on the 24th of December laſt a Plot was diſcover'd there, which had been form'd by the Negroes to riſe up and murder the Planters: About one Hundred of them have been convicted, and ſome are to be hang'd, and others burnt.

Extract of a Letter directed to Samuel Maxwell, *Coal-Factor at Billingſgate, from Capt.* Robert Clark, *of the Robert and Mary, of North-Shields from Hamburgh, dated* March 19.

'On the 13th Inſtant being in the Latitude of 54, 37, 'North Flamborough Head, then bearing W. by S. 'diſtant 40 Leagues, being then in thirteen Fathom 'Water, upon the Dogger Bank, at Eight in the Morn'ing we ſaw a Sail to Leeward of us about two Leagues, 'the Wind at S. S. E. blowing ſtrong, and we then 'being under our Courſes, and a great Sea, we took 'her to be a laden Ship, which we ſuppoſed to be the 'Veſſel that was taken belonging to Lancelot Hodgſon, 'of South Shields, bound from Newcaſtle to London 'the Day before we ſail'd, and the Ship's Name the 'Recovery, (we ſail'd from Newcaſtle on the 9th Inſt.) 'whereupon I bore down, along with Mr. J. Blagdon, 'upon her, ſhe bearing then about N. N. W. from us; 'when we came near her, we found her to be the ſame, 'whereupon we thought it was a Shame to let her paſs 'us, ſo we hoiſted our Colours, and ſhe did the ſame in 'Engliſh; then we fired at her, and ſhe ſtruck her Co'lours, and we found them to be all Frenchmen on 'board, being ſeven in Number, and one Engliſhman, 'and a Boy that had been left on board when taken. 'We took the French on board our Ship, and ſent our 'own People on board the Pink, and concluded it was

best to take her along with us to Hamburgh, where she now is. The Cargoe is valuable, and nothing taken out by the Priveteer, as we can find, but Trifles.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Hunter Privateer, Capt. Veale, at Lisbon.

'We are arriv'd here after several sharp and bloody Engagements, for we had not been three Days at Sea, before we fell in with a French Man of War of 38 Guns and 480 Men, with a Prize along with her; she engag'd us about an Hour, but finding nothing like to be got but broken Bones, she run for it, and left her Prize, which prov'd to be the Salamander Privateer, that she had taken three Days before.——On the 14th of February, we saw a Sail and chased her 'till Night, when it prov'd calm, so we could not engage 'till Morning, when we took her after an Hour's Dispute; she came from St. Domingo, laden with Sugar, Cocoa, and Indigo, her Cargo worth 12,000 l. the Captain sent me to search the Prisoners, and I found near 600 Dollars; and on searching the Surgeon, discover'd 25 Doubloons, which he had conceal'd near his private Parts.—Three Days after we had an Hour's Engagement with another Ship, but Night coming on we lost her.——The next Day saw another Sail which bore down to us, she was a French Man of War of 42 Guns and 550 Men; about 11 o'Clock came up with each other, and had a desperate Engagement for three Hours within a Ship's Length, and, tho' the Enemy was twice our Force, yet (as God order'd it) we set her Quarters on fire three Times; on which she made sail from us, and our Mizen-Mast being cut by the Board, the Shrowds and Running-Rigging shot to Pieces, we could not go after her. In about three Hours he bore down on us again, but finding us prepar'd to receive him, he made all the Sail he could from us.——The first Engagement and the last, the Captain only on the Quarter-Deck, and myself and First Lieutenant fore and aft; the other Officers being on board the Prizes and 50 of our Men. Our Third Lieutenant was kill'd, and the Mate and some Midshipmen and 14 wounded. The first or second Broadside I could not keep our Men to the Guns, 'till I forced them with Pistol and Cutlass, but in a little Time they fought like brave Englishmen, and behav'd well. We had not at any Time above 110 Men upon Deck. The Captain has added a Share more for my Bravery, and has promised me a Present from the Owners.——I had a Ten-pound Shot came into my Cabin, which tore all my Bedding to Pieces, so that I was forced to throw it overboard.——We are now repairing our Ship in order to proceed on a second Cruize.——I thank God, I am very well and received no Hurt, tho' the Shot flew about like Hail, and kill'd and wounded Men lay by me on all Sides, and yet I had no more Thoughts of dying than if I had been eating or drinking. I am, &c.

From the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTS.

Francis Alkin, of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Seedsman.

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